

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled, probably rain; moderate variable winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 37. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 178.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON SCORES LEAGUES' CRITIC, PREDICTS THEIR ROUT; AMERICA MUST LET WORLD FREE OR BE SHAMED, HE SAYS; JUNKERS PLOT A NEW GERMAN MONARCHY BY TERRORISM

MAX OF BADEN SEEKS PLACE OF FALLEN KAISER

Assassination of Eisner First Step in Programme of Reaction.

RUPPRECHT HEADS PLOT

Wave of Bolshevism Utilized but Fails to Control Conspirators.

Kaiser Confers With Foreign Office Aid

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.—Dr. J. Krieger, one of the cleverest department chiefs of the German Foreign Office, left for Berlin to-day after a visit of three days in Amsterdam. Saturday and Sunday he conferred with ex-Empress William and was with Herr von Gontard, the ex-Empress's private secretary, until far into the night.

The recent activity at the Hohenzollern refuge coincides with the presence at the Hague of Dr. von Kuhlmann, formerly German Foreign Minister, who is said to be showing the greatest zeal.

The Duchess of Croy, who was Miss Nancy Leishman, an American, for several days has been at the castle of Zuylenstein, a short distance from Amsterdam. There is no confirmation to the report that she called on the ex-Kaiser.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—A far-reaching plot has been revealed in the assassination of Kurt Eisner, Premier of Bavaria, and other public officials. It had for its purpose the restoration of the German monarchy and involved, according to information in the hands of British Government officials, were numerous German Junkers, led by Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German Chancellor.

Prince Leopold, commander in chief of the German armies that operated on the Russian front, also is involved. He is now in prison in Munich. Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who led one of the German armies on the western front, actually led the plotters. He has disappeared, but the government police are searching for him.

Greater significance attaches to the fact that the object of the plot, which possessed worldwide influence, was to overthrow the German republic, which had been established by a renewed outbreak of Bolshevism in the locality of Munich, instead of the anticipated reaction against the German revolution.

Behind every phase of this extraordinary social upheaval in the empire which had lately made extreme sacrifices on the bloody altar of revolution can be traced the sinister influences and seditious purposes of the German Junker party. These men far from having sunk into the abeyance popularity accorded to them throughout the world during the daily and hourly becoming more powerful.

Ball Emperor Max of Baden.

Prince Max is in daily conference with the plotters, President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann, under the guise of being chairman of the German League of Nations Committee, and has already impressed those so-called Democrats with all connections with the Hohenzollerns will suffer less at the hands of the Allies in the final peace treaty.

He has convinced them, however, that immediately the terms of peace are signed Germany again will burst forth in her true colors, and with Emperor Max of Baden as their ruler they will divide the mastery of the world. Both Ebert and Scheidemann are guaranteed the choicest pickings.

But while running with the Democrats, Max of Baden is hunting with Spartacist hounds, as it is part of his policy.

Volunteers are still coming in to make the fund party at the Hotel Pennsylvania next Friday night one of the liveliest yet.

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FRANCE READY TO PUSH RHINE PLEA THIS WEEK

League of Nations Called No Guarantee Against German Invasion.

WILSON PLAN DOUBTED

Clemenceau Safety First Policy Backs Demand for River Barrier.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Feb. 24.—Some time this week there will come before the Peace Conference the most important, as well as the most delicate of all territorial adjustments, not excepting the rival claims of the Italians and Serbians to Fiume—the future western boundary of Germany.

Though this question is three sided, involving Luxemburg and Belgium as well as Germany, the real kernel is of course the Franco-German frontier and the future of the Rhine.

France must state plainly and unequivocally this week to the Big Five just what she wants. It will be the first time the French Government has lifted the veil upon its exact intentions. There have been unofficial hints from various sources, many of which bore the earmarks of "fishing" expeditions. In view of the present state of public opinion here the French Government will be strengthened in its determination to take a stand that will insure the future safety of France.

Claims of French.

French statesmen can argue before the conference that the League of Nations, because it discards the Bourgeois plan for an international army, is not a sufficient guarantee for France and that she must, therefore, seek more tangible safeguards against future German aggression. These safeguards, they contend, will be only the transformation of the Rhine into a great natural moat to protect France.

It is all very well, the French say, for President Wilson to assure them that if France is again attacked the United States will come again to her rescue, and for Great Britain to give the same assurance. They point out, however, that these nations, while willing to advocate a League of Nations, are unwilling to equip the league with arms immediately available.

At the time Wilson was giving these assurances here Congress at Washington was refusing to consider an increase in the size of the American Army and Britain, at the same time, was showing a tendency to return to the "contemptible little army."

Both Anglo-Saxon countries are eager to demobilize their laboriously created wartime armies as soon as possible and get back to their state of military unpreparedness. Therefore, say the French, "it will be the same old story over again. Maybe they will help us, but they will take forever getting ready and in the meantime we will have to bear the brunt of the fighting and see our men killed by the hundreds of thousands and our country ravaged and destroyed."

Alternative Prepared.

Of course, if President Wilson had put through a league with teeth in it, as the French wanted, the situation would be different and France's views on the Rhine question less decided. It looks now as if the American delegation will be confronted with the alternative, "Give us an international army or give us the Rhine as protection."

France's case will be greatly helped by the Clemenceau outrage, as talk everywhere is that the Premier is stronger than ever with the French people and that his policies will be stronger with the Peace Conference, even though a Tiger die or be forced to retire. All admit that his spirit would go marching on.

The essence of his policy is that the safety of France is first, with the future of France coming second.

Opposition to the Rhine plea which the Premier has dangerously wounded by the bullet of an assassin who opposed his plan is exceedingly difficult, especially with the Peace Conference meeting in Paris. It would have the immediate effect of causing friction with the French and might even result in further from President Wilson's views.

The Paris papers are now printing full accounts of the Premier's progress, attended with anecdotes showing his unquenchable energy and his eagerness to get back to work, all of which heightens the public sympathy for him. At the same time the papers are adopting a more reserved attitude toward the conference as if desiring to offset the absence of the Premier to take advantage of the widespread sympathy for him.

Cartoon of Wilson.

A cartoon in *Le Cri de Paris* to-day caricatures President Wilson as Rodin's statue of "The Thinker," with the caption: "Another Rodin Rodin." This is symptomatic of this tendency of opposition to those who are standing against French claims.

It must be remembered always that French public opinion does not believe Germany is crushed, never to rise again, and that the middle class Frenchman does not believe the German revolution has changed the character of the people. They believe the German empire was of the truly well into existence that

Text of President Wilson's Address in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—In his address at Mechanics Hall to-day, President Wilson spoke as follows:

Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side. In saying that it makes me very happy to get home again I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overwhelming pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty. There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrades to comrades, the cries that come from men who say: "We have met this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right."

Trusted Throughout World.

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that come out of those simple voices of the crowd, and the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the Peace Conference, but to report the confidence that I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference: the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people; and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and repeat anything less noble than was expected of it.

The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great and I sometimes think every small, nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it, and it must be reckoned in with the final result of the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

Hearing the Whole Case.

What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially committed to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderation of those who have represented national claims.

I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who plead for downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish, they were the tears of ardent hope. And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own but to try to assist the case of humanity.

And in the midst of it all every interest seems to be first of all, when it reaches the ears of the representatives of the United States. Why? Because, and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation

that had won that esteem forever to deserve it? I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disinterested by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past.

It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember rights that they were attempting to extort; they remember political ambitions which were attempted to realize, and while they believe that men have come into a different temper they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome they ask for American soldiers, and when soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride, but for national pride. If they were grounds for personal pride I'd be the most stuck up man in the world, and it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the Constitution of the United States made me the proud commander.

You may be proud of the Twenty-sixth Division, but I commanded the Twenty-sixth Division, and see what they did under my direction. And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

Europe's Belief in America.

I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in. And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed.

There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in not to support their national claims but to support the great cause which they held in common.

And when they saw that America not only held ideals but acted ideals they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals. I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of whose traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed. I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes come to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

President's Sweet Revenge.

And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with their eyes to heaven, when they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while.

Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: "It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him one way and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased."

Confidence Imposes Burden.

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that, it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that I had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war, the Europe of the fourth year of the war, the Europe of the fifth year of the war, the Europe of the sixth year of the war, the Europe of the seventh year of the war, the Europe of the eighth year of the war, the Europe of the ninth year of the war, the Europe of the tenth year of the war, the Europe of the eleventh year of the war, the Europe of the twelfth year of the war, the Europe of the thirteenth year of the war, the Europe of the fourteenth year of the war, the Europe of the fifteenth year of the war, the Europe of the sixteenth year of the war, the Europe of the seventeenth year of the war, the Europe of the eighteenth year of the war, the Europe of the nineteenth year of the war, the Europe of the twentieth year of the war, the Europe of the twenty-first year of the war, the Europe of the twenty-second year of the war, the Europe of the twenty-third year of the war, the Europe of the 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